

THE RANDALL COUNTY NEWS.

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Turpentine Makers Advocate New Methods.

Results of the efforts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to introduce in place of the box system of turpentine, which has been so destructive of the pine forests of the South, the much injurious cup and gutter or cup and apron system, are evidenced in resolutions recently adopted by the executive committee of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company, a representative association of naval stores producers. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, the experiment made by the United States Government, as is shown by the various bulletins from the Bureau of Forestry, as well as the experiments of individuals, and the practical results obtained by the large number of operators, it appears that the use of cups in the gathering of crude gum yields much larger results in quantity of spirits of turpentine produced, and a very great increase of the grades of resin, as compared with the old system of boxing; and,

Whereas, it appears that the use of cups is to the interest of producer and factor, tending to increase and perpetuate the life of an industry in which we are engaged, and to the general good and upbuilding of which we pledge our hearty support;

Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the members of the Executive Committee of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company pledge ourselves to use every influence at our respective commands toward bringing about as near as possible the universal use of cups as against boxes in the production of naval stores.

Resolved further, that we now declare it to be the policy of the Consolidated Naval Stores Company to look with disfavor on the boxing of any timber for turpentine purposes in which the Consolidated Naval Stores Company owns any interest.

The Department of Agriculture has established, by experiments, that the cup and gutter system of deriving naval stores (1) yields 30 per cent more product than the ancient method; (2) does not so weaken the trees physically that they are in danger of being wind thrown; and (3) leaves the timber in thrifty condition because it has not been severely injured by box cutting.

Naval stores production is now confined almost entirely to the South Atlantic and Gulf States—chiefly to Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and eastern Texas, with very little coming from the last-named State. Southeastern Virginia, eastern North Carolina and South Carolina originally yielded this country's supply. The center then moved farther South and long remained in Georgia. Today the center is in Florida. Experience of the last half century has clearly shown in the case of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, that so wasteful and severely injurious a system of turpentine as the ancient box method results in exhausting the producing forest at such a rapid rate and in such a short period as to preclude all possibility of a permanent production of naval stores under that system in any given region. Under so short-sighted a policy and system, continuance of the industry is clearly a question, not of establishing permanent production throughout the regularly maintained forest country, as is the case of wheat and other staple products which become fixed resources of certain sections, but of how long the United States as a whole will continue to produce naval stores. Continuance of production is dependent

chiefly upon how long the staple pieces of virgin timber will last, the movement southward of the center of greatest production has been like the progress of a consuming forest fire.

A staple industry—naval stores production as a resource—has not been left along the line of its advance. Like the forest fire, it has been transient flourishing only so long as the virgin timber remained to feed the flames of its turpentine stills. The former Georgia operator, now in Florida, is producing heavily. Soon he will be obliged to look westward to the limit of the Gulf pine forest. The end of it all, if the old methods of turpentine are continued, can be clearly seen; they are inconsistent with the permanent development of one of the South's greatest.

Panhandle Now Soaked

More than two days have passed since the people of this vicinity have seen the sun, and during this time hardly an hour passed without a shower. As far as we can learn the Panhandle country is getting one of the best spring soakings that it has been its good fortune for some time. Coupled with the here to fore downpours has also doubly assured the Panhandle country with the best prospects of bumper crops. Wheat has been doing fine and is looking its best in many months. Small fruit and vegetables are doing well, and will continue to thrive as the precipitation has been slow and steady from the first. While the downpour has not been as heavy as some of the recent rains, but it has been steady and taken into the earth and stored for future needs. Both farmers and stock-raisers, declare that the prospects were never better at this season of the year for a bumper crop and cattle range in better condition as the old saying goes, "Let's rejoice and be exceedingly glad."

White, the Color for Rural Boxes.

White is henceforth to be the distinguishing color of rural-delivery mail-boxes in all parts of the United States. The Post Office department has sent out a request to this effect to the millions who are served by the rural routes. Not only will the color identify the boxes and posts and promote a desirable uniformity but the paint will protect them from damage by the weather.

Roy Long of Hereford, Texas was in Canyon, Sunday.



A PANHANDLE BANK ACCOUNT.

Stock Farming in the Panhandle.

The Panhandle has been justly termed "the paradise of the stockman." Here nature seems to have conspired for the enriching of the cattle and hog raiser, furnishing the most nutritious grasses for the growing of stock and feed for the finishing of cattle and hogs at the lowest cost of production, together with the most favorable climatic conditions.

Disease among cattle is rarely found, and hogs have never been known to die of cholera. The present grade of hogs and cattle now to be found in the Panhandle cannot be excelled in the United States.

A further advantage to be found here in the raising of hogs is the value of alfalfa meadows for grazing during the winter and early spring. Hogs will do well on alfalfa the year round and when finished off on feed stuffs, such as milo maize, kafir corn and Indian corn, top the market.

Notwithstanding its many natural advantages for pork production, Texas imports or buys a considerable percentage of the porcine meat which it uses. It does not so much matter that Texas spends its good native money outside its own borders—that is commercially permissible and even wise in a republic; the trouble is that Texas fails of its proper agricultural development by indifference to pork production.

An abundance of cheaply and easily grown feeds, plenty of fresh pure water, and outdoor weather during most of the year make most of the agricultural Texas quite an ideal country in which to produce a superior quality of pork. Not only should this section produce every pound of its own swine meat, but it should have pork to sell. It should have a large surplus each year.

It is so easy to make a living in a country blessed with natural advantages that the mass of farmers in Texas do not make the most of their opportunities. While many of them are convinced that they could make money raising hogs, they are "getting along" without going into the business, and so long as "well enough" satisfies they are not likely to try new systems unless energetic means are employed to interest them. It is not enough to prove to a man, by use of figures and wordy arguments, that he can make production pay handsomely; nothing less than object lessons will move him. Show him how, put the evidence before him, and he will inwardly resolve to try it.

What Texas needs in order to

awaken its latent ability among its farmers is an object lesson presented in a practical way by a practical man. Every county and, indeed, every township should have a demonstration or object lesson farm on which pork making should be thoroughly exploited in connection with mixed farming. Boards of agriculture and Experiment Stations should co-operate in establishing such farms. Railroads and other large corporations could and should be interested in such a movement.

Hogs are waste savers. A farm without hogs has many leaks.

The fall litter should come in early September, if possible; therefore the sows should be bred in May.

Do not put the other stock in the pig pasture.

Cattle do not relish eating after pigs, and colts are apt to injure hogs by chasing them.

Look out for creep holes; the little pigs will find them.

Fortify your wire fence by placing boards around the bottom. The tighter these fit to the ground the better.

Swine learn bad habits easily, and are very cute.

Sulphur Springs, Texas,

April, 26, 1910

Editor Randall County News,
Canyon, Texas.

Dear Sir:—

We notice from the press that Judge J. C. Hunt, who was formerly our fellow townsman, is a candidate for representative from your district, and while we do not wish to place ourselves in the light of taking part in an election that does not concern us, our high esteem for his ability and his manly upright character and our personal friendship for him prompt us to address you in his behalf.

Judge Hunt was a citizen of our town for several years and we knew him both in prosperity and adversity and found him to be a man in every sense of the word, at all times and under all circumstances. He is a learned and able attorney, a lifetime democrat, strictly sober, a man of unquestioned honesty, and is possessed of that happy disposition that can meet its fellowman on a level whether he be a pauper or prince and treat him like a brother. He is a man who does not jump at conclusions, or follow blindly in the lead of someone else, and if he is elected the people of the 106th district will be as well represented as any district in the state.

Respectfully,

J. C. McDonald, City Nat'l

Bank; W. M. Jones, Asst. cash. City Nat'l Bank; R. B. Cauthey, Asst. cash. City Nat'l Bank; J. C. McDaniel, Mgr. McDaniel Gro. Co.; J. W. Melson, Atty.; Orvil Davis, Gro.; B. A. King, Asst. cash. First State Bank; W. D. Smith, Hdw.; C. C. Crosby, Com. Merchant; S. H. Lemom Hdw.; B. F. Crosby, Atty.; C. O. James, Atty.; H. W. King, dry goods merchant; R. D. Allen, Atty.; W. C. Carothers; L. J. Carothers; C. W. Higgins, City Asst. Collector; W. E. Williamson; W. H. Dickerson, County Chairman Democratic Ex. Com.; J. J. Murray, Dist. Clerk; R. M. Askew, Cotton Buyer; Sig Wachholder, Secy. Sulphur Springs Loan & Bld. Assn.; A. W. Sory, Abstractor; C. C. Schley, Real Estate; J. C. Mitchell, Asst. cash. First Nat'l Bank; F. L. Nelson, Deputy Sheriff; O. B. Briggs, Insurance; Claude Frost, Merchant; B. R. Ramey, Tax Collector; T. L. Bird, City Atty.; Jno. S. Stephens; S. S. Bullock, Tax assessor; A. J. Titus, Co. Tres.; W. Bert Thomas, D. D. S.; F. V. Garrison, Supt. School; Willie G. Chapman, Teacher; L. M. Loving, Dep. Co. Clerk; Jno. N. Cox, Co. Clerk; J. Boggs, Mgr. Perkins Bros. Co.; John Haysworth, Jeweler; M. Smith, Gro.; F. W. Mack, Secy. Com. Club; M. B. Sherwood, Asst. cash. First Nat'l Bank; W. C. Hager, clerk; C. McCorkle; Phil H. Forcue, Cash. First Nat'l Bank; J. W. Hunt, Bookkeeper First Nat'l Bank.

Baptist Baracas Entertain Philatheas.

Last Monday night the young men of the Baptist Baraca Class entertained the Philatheas Class of the same Sunday School at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Johnson on West Evelyn Street. About fifty of the jolly young people were present and engaged in interesting and laughable games of various sorts. During the evening music both vocal and instrumental was rendered by some of the talented members.

The rooms were decorated in blue and white which is National Baraca colors while upon the walls large pennants of both the classes were pinned. Refreshments, consisting of cream and cake were served. Everyone left as the late hours came expressing themselves as having had a very enjoyable time.

Jo Huffman of Shawnee, Okla., who is the new proprietor of the Panhandle Bakery, formerly conducted by J. F. Beaver has taken possession of the bakery, he comes highly recommended as a business man, we are in hopes that he will be as successful as Frank Beaver.

Austin, Texas to Rebuild Dam.

Word comes to us of a gigantic undertaking to harness the Giant Dam to be constructed across the Colorado river at that place, work to commence at once for a million-dollar improvement, which is to pay for itself out of the earnings, thus avoiding bonds or taxation. The turbine engines to be installed to supply city with 3,000 horsepower free. Austin citizens are with this improvement, as they were with the state capital, it was done without cost to the tax payer, it is a good system if it can be worked, with these citizens it has worked. Now the citizens are looking forward to the completion of this reconstructed Colorado river dam, which is promised within two years, as a result of the recent vote ratifying the contract.

The proposed structure is to be of steel and concrete utilizing what is left of the old dam. It will be 1096 feet in length and will raise to the height of 65 ft. above the low water. It will be provided with sluice gates sufficient to accommodate the entire flow of the river. Turbines for generating electric power will be installed in the body of the dam.

The contract with the Dumont-Holmes Steel Concrete Co. of Chicago provides that a minimum of 1,000 horsepower is to be maintained at all times, for the contracting company is to operate the plant without extra costs to the city for a period of 20 years, and that all power developed up to 3,000 horsepower, shall belong to the city. This will obviate the necessity of operating the present municipal power and pumping plant, and thus saving to the city on the item of fuel, labor, etc., will be sufficient to cover the semi-annual payment on the cost price of the dam.

In other words, the dam is to be paid for out of its own earnings for water, light, and power service, and not by taxation or the issuance of bond. A 6,000,000 gallon reservoir and a filtering bed will be constructed among the hills near by, at a height of 315 feet above the city from which the water supply will be derived. The former structure, that was washed away, was begun in 1890 and finished in 1893, was built of granite blocks and limestone and cost, including powerhouse and other improvements, approximately \$1,500,000 and was washed away in 1900.

J. E. Rogers Writes

A letter written at Belleville, Ill., by a former citizen J. E. Rogers, in which he writes as follows, "We arrived at this place which was our destination, we found the country covered with a blanket of snow, ice and very cold inclement weather, which continued for several days after our arrival. The estimated damage done to small fruit and grain crops here can hardly be estimated. When the freezing weather was on, it made it very discouraging for a native of Randall County, Texas. For when I left the Panhandle country it was very fine, and all that any person could wish. I have been here about two weeks, and the weather is changing rapidly to warm sultry weather and if it continues, perhaps it will give us a hot time in the old town.

I expect to leave here next Monday for Nueces Valley, via Houston, Texas, I expect to close out all of our land this trip. When I will start for home, Randall county, Texas, and devote all of my time to the cause of selling "Elkhart Autos."